II. *Marginal Workers*

Categories	Male	Female	Total
Cultivators	90	195	285
Agricultural Laborurers	35	66	101
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and allied activities..	24	13	37
Mining and Quarrying	3	7	10
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs:			
(a) Household Industry	24	31	55
(b) Other than Household Industry	142	49	191
Construction	18	3	21
Trade and Commerce	59	6	65
Transport, Storage and Communication:	9	3	12
Other Services.	47	40	87
TOTAL:	451	413	864
GRAND TOTAL:	21,822	3897	25,719

It has been informed by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi that the Directorate of Social Welfare has infrastructure of 24 residential. institutions, for the *care,* treatment and reha bilitation of destitute, neglected, aeliquent and other categories of childoren requiring institutional care.

A scheme for development of the street children with the collaboration of UNICEF has been approved recently by the Ministry of Welfare which will be implemented through NGOs. (Non-Governmental-Organisations) .

Financial assistance is being provided to ICCW (Indian Council for Child Welfare) by the Government under the grant-in-aid scheme for the project entitled "Centre for street and working children".

In addition to this, with the assistance of International Labour Organisation (ILO), a project for the benefit of working children viz. IPEC (International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour) has been finanalised' recently. This project covers working children/Street children of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद के लि "भारत रत्न" पुरस्कार

*393. **श्री मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ मीम अफजल :** क्या मह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद को दिया गया "भारत रत्न" पुरस्कार वापस कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त पुरस्कार इस समय किसके पास है और इसे किसे दिया गया था ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) स्वर्गीय मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद को भारत रत्न पुरस्कार मरणोपरान्त प्रदान किया गया था। यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि स्वर्गीय मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद की ओर से पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने के लिए उनके निकटतम सम्बंधियों में से उचित व्यक्ति श्री नूरुद्दीन अहमद हैं जो कलकत्ता निवासी हैं तथा स्वर्गीय मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद के परिवार के सबसे अधिक आयु के जीवित पुरुष हैं। चूंकि श्री नूरुद्दीन अहमद बहुत अधिक वृद्ध होने के कारण दिनांक 28.3.1992 को हुए अलंकरण समारोह में भाग लेने में असमर्थ थे, अत: पदक, सनद इत्यादि 18.6.1992 को उनको कलकत्ता में सौंपे गए ।

Casual Labour in Ministries/ Departments

*394. SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, majority of work is being got done ' by engaging casual labour;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the period fixed for their regularisation as per the Model Standing Orders of the Ministry and to what extent these are being implemented' in each Ministry/Department;

(d) whether it is also a fact that C.P.W.D., Railways and M.C.D. are the mam departments, where the workers are not being regularised inspite of their service as casual workers for years together; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL. WITH ADDITIONL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Casual Labour in Central Government offices are recruited for work of seasonal, occasional or intermittent character. It is not permissible to engage casual labour for performing duties of regular nature.

(c) The Model Standing Orders States that a casual workman who has completed! six months of continuous service in the same establishment or under the same employer should be brought on to the regular strength of the establishment. The Model Standing Orders are applicable only to industrial establishments. In the case of those not covered by the Model Standing Orders, those who have worked for at least 240 days as casual labourers (including broken periods of service) during each of the two years of service shall be eligible to get regularised.

(d) and (e) It is not a fact that casual workers working for years together in CPWD, Railways and M.C.D. are not being regularised. In fact, there has been progressive decline in the number of casual workers in CPWD, Railways and M.C.D. over the years and casual workers are being given the first opportunity for regularisation subject to the availability of vacancies and in terms of Model Standing Orders or O. M. dated 21st March, 1979 issued by the Department of Personnel and Training as may be applicable in the case. The question of action taken or pro-